THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1889.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

THE Syndicate of the Punjab University have appointed a sub-committee to deal with the question of altering or retaining the present standards of examination.

ON Saturday afternoon, Mr. Percival Spencer, the English aeronaut, gave a successful balloon ascent and parachute descent at Parel. The crowd in the enclosure was small, but there was a tremendous concourse of spectators in the vicinity.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Art Society it was determined that an industrial art exhibition should be held in March during the stay in Bombay of Prince Albert Victor. The Government have kindly sanctioned the use of the School of Art for the purpose. It is hoped that Lord Reay, who has taken a deep interest in the object for which the workshops have been built, and who sanctioned their erection, will be able to formally open them at the Society's exhibition.

"FURTHER intelligence from across the frontier," says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "confirms the success of Umra Khan of Jundol; the submission to him of the leader of the hostile combination of Swat Chiefs, Malik Fam Jan, with his son Rahmatulla Khan; and the capture of the forts of Bargholi and Rani. Our correspondents anticipate that Umra Khan will, after victory, treat Fam Jan with the same generosity as he accorded to his old enemy, the Khan of Dir, under similar circumstances, *i. e.*, will restore his forts and enrol him among his friends and allies. There is now not a single influential chief in the whole of Bajaur, with the exception of Safder Khan of Nawagi, left to oppose Umra Khan."

MR. LYALL, Commissioner of Chittagong, is now in Calcutta conferring with the authorities regarding the Lushai Expedition. Good progress appears to be making with the arrangements for concentrating the troops at Lungleh, and the season is now healthy.

IT is understood in Oudh that on the return from leave of Mr. W. Young, Judicial Commissioner, an Additional Judicial Commissionership will be again created and that Mr. J. Dyson, who now officiates as Judicial Commissioner, will be appointed to the post.

THE Comptrollership of Postal Accounts, which as announced, comes under the Comptroller-General from the 1st January, has been given to Mr. Sandell, Chief Superintendent of the Financial Department.

THE statement that the Bikanir-Jodhpur Railway is likely to be pushed through to Bahawalpur during the financial year 1890-91 must have been made in ignorance of the fact that the line has not even reached Bikanir. The Maharajas of Jodhpur and Jeypur have each undertaken to run a line through their respective territories to Bikanir, and work will be carried on forthwith, the Government of India having written to England for the necessary railway material.

THE *Rangoon Times* says that the Tashon Chiefs who met Major Raikes on Monday to finally discuss the question of peace or war reject the proposals made. They principally object to British troops marching through their territory, and demand that the present Kale Tsawbwa, to whom they are hostile, should be removed, offering, if the ex-Tsawbwa is reinstated, to guarantee that raids shall not be made in the future and that the Siyins and Kamhows shall surrender their captives.

THE first number of the first daily illustrated newspaper in Europe—the *Daily Graphic*—is to make its appearance on January 4 next. The editor will be Mr. Joyce, who for many years has been connected with the *Graphic*. The enterprise has been attended with considerable difficulty. Illustrations to be printed well must be printed slowly; and of the *Graphic* itself only 1,000 copies an hour can be produced. For a daily newspaper 10,000 or 12,000 copies an hour must be turned out. Five machines have been provided at a cost of £20,000 capable of printing 50,000 copies an hour. With 2,000 correspondents in all parts of the world, the *Daily Graphic* will inherit from the mother journal nothing but excellent traditions.

TUESDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

THE Nizam shows continued interest in, and paid another visit to, the Choloroform Commission a few days ago, when he saw some instructive experiments on horses. The Commission is practically closed and will be dissolved officially soon. Dr. Lauder Brunton has gone to Bombay for a change, but is expected to return soon. In the meantime the Commission will prepare a report in the form of a letter to His Excellency the Minister which will be submitted on Dr. Brunton's return. Dr. Brunton will then leave for England and Dr. Bomford for Calcutta.

Two extraordinary cases of somnambulism have greatly excited psychologists at Berlin. A brother and sister, who were well developed physically and mentally, have suddenly been attacked by somnolency. It began with the eldest of the two, a boy of eleven years, and a few months afterwards his sister was seized. Whilst playing and in school, they suddenly fall asleep; also whilst walking, standing, or speaking, so that they do not finish their sentences. If they are put to bed and afterwards awake, they try to continue the conversation which was broken off by sleep, and answer questions which were then asked them. If they are not put to bed, they continue with what they were doing when awake. For instance, in the street they continue to walk on, and always arrive at their destination.

THE subject of disposing of town refuse by means of incinerators seems to be attracting much attention in Singapore, Hong-Kong, and the Australian Colonies. The Agent-General of Victoria has received an order to purchase a destructor for the use of the city of South Melbourne, and the authorities at Singapore and Hong-Kong are awaiting the result of the experiments in Calcutta ere placing similar orders. We see that Messrs. Bird and Co. are pushing on the erection of the "Hors-fall's Town Refuse Cremator" in Entally. The contract for the buildings has been given to Messrs. Mitchell and Co., and it is anticipated that everything will be in readiness for a trial early in January.

THE Nizam's Government has sanctioned the appointment of lady commissioners for taking evidence in Zenanas. Those commissioners must possess a knowledge of Urdu, Persian, Arabic, English, and law. At present only one or two are to be entertained; they will be given a handsome salary and a two years' covenant. All applications for the post are to be made to the new Home Secretary, Judicial Department.

THE reported plot at Hyderabad to assassinate the Nizam's Minister has been discredited by the local authorities. The arrested person, a Mahomedan police officer in the Nizam's service, is declared by Dr. Lawrie to be a raving lunatic.

IN "Lady Dufferin's Diary" there is a little story about Sir Auckland Colvin. There was a public meeting at Allahabad in connection with Lady Dufferin's Fund, "and when Nelly (then Lady Helen Blackwood) in polite accents told Sir Auckland, who had spoken for an hour, that she supposed 'the time did seem much shorter to the person speaking than to those who were listening,' he was much amused by the candour of the remark, and said he should never forget it."

LADY Dufferin gives a hint to the teacher of languages how to advance his pupils. At a time when her Excellency was studying Hindustani, his Excellency was studying Persian, and had one advantage over her. He was not contented with taking lessons and conning the grammar. He never stirred abroad without being attended by a "Persian speaking policeman in a white turban and a calico overcoat!" The policeman was useful linguistically during quiet moments. "When D. simply takes a walk, the policeman follows and walks like any other ordinary mortal; and then it is that D. profits by him and instead of resting his mind from his very heavy and anxious work while taking his exercise, struggles away to talk Persian and to learn words and pronunciations. I have no policeman, and so I get on more slowly with my conversation." Lady Dufferin's studies in Hindustani may have been encouraging, or the reverse, but the way in which she describes it is no doubt amusing.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

THE Allahabed *Morning Post* is to have a new Editor very shortly in the person of Mr. Louis Tracey. He was to have left England immediately after the mails for India were despatched by the P. and O. Steamer. Mr. Tracey is a young man of 30 years and was conducting the *South Wales Daily News*. It is expected that under his editorial management the interests of the Indian National Congress and all reforms for the liberalising of India will be adequately and most strenuously advocated.

THE *Novoe Vremya* reports the arrest of an Englishman at Odessa for sketching fortifications. His luggage contained compromising documents.

"WE are glad for the credit of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce," says the *Pioneer*, "that one of its members has published his dissent from the recent decision of the Chamber, or rather of its Railway Committee, in favour of what is known as the Grand Chord Line. For although the dissent bears only the well-known name of Octavius Steel & Co., the sympathy of the majority of the Chamber may safely be claimed for it. The letter to which we refer, is full of facts, which merit, and shall have, consideration later. Meantime we may say of it that there is probably no one question so important to the future of trade and commerce in Bengal as that of securing adequate railway communication between Calcutta and the North-West. It is therefore, to be proportionately regretted that, as the letter in question points out, the conclusions of the Chamber should have been formulated by small, and apparently not wholly impartial, minority of its members, and that moreover those conclusions should do such discredit to the collective wisdom of an influential and enlightened body of men, upon whose views in matters affecting the interests which they are specially privileged to protect, both the Government and the public have hitherto been in the habit of confidently relying."

THE company which proposes to build a rival to the Eiffel Tower in London, has offered a prize of 500 guineas for the best design, and one of 250 guineas for the second best. The competition is open to all comers, and the designs with estimates must be sent in by the end of February next. The height proposed is 1,200ft., which is certainly more than the Eiffel; but as the Americans intend to build one 1,492ft. high, to commemorate the discovery of the continent by Columbus in the year 1492, the Londoners will find themselves outstripped unless they rise to 1,500ft.

THERE is a strange ruling for ladies in the Telegraph Department in Russia, which is in force since 1864. It lays down that they may only marry telegraphists, and that, too, only those who are engaged at the same station, the official idea being that they thereby, in case of need, would be able to take the place of their husbands. A young Russian lady writes pathetically to the *Novoe Vremya*: "I have, therefore, if I do not choose to forfeit my situation, first to fall in love with an electrical swain, then to manage that *he* falls in love with *me*; next to arrange that he is transferred to *my* station. This is a hard task for a poor girl who is riveted fourteen hours every day to her apparatus, and does not wish to lose her pittance of 720 roubles a year." Truly these nineteenth century vestals, as that journal calls these ladies, have cause for grievance.

IT will be remembered that some time in November last a Bengali cultivator of Gouripur, a few miles from the cantonment of Dum-Dum, was dragged out of his bed and murdered in cold blood. The murderer or murderers, who were supposed to be soldiers, were at the time unknown, and a reward of Rs. 500 consequently was offered for the arrest of the murderer or murderers. The other day on information received, four soldiers, one belonging to the Buffs, and three to the Leinster Regiment, were arrested, two in Fort William by the Calcutta detective police, and two by the Bengal police at Dum-Dum. The two arrested in the Fort were at once taken up to Dum-Dum and placed in the lock-up there, where the others were also lodged. One of them made a statement implicating himself and the others in the case.

THURSDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

MR. JAMES SAMUELSON has in preparation a volume on "India; Past and Present." Amongst the topics which Mr Samuelson passes under review are the Indian National Congress, of which he gives a brief history, with an account from personal observation of its last meeting at Allahabad; the missionary question, education, temperance, agriculture, medical reform, the subjection of women, native and English journalism, and the political relations between India and England Sir W. W. Hunter, K. C. S. I. has contributed, we understand, an important and comprehensive bibilography of India to the work. The book is to be fully illustrated with portraits and views.

PROFESSOR Rendall, Principal of University College, Liverpool, has recently published a pamphlet in which he summarises the arguments in favour of the new heresy that Europe and not Asia was the cradle of the Aryans. In tracing the names of animals in various languages he writes :—"The wolf, I understand, does not now frequent India or Persia, but the *Rigveda* and *Zend avesta* abound in invocations against its ravages." On this the *Pioneer* very wisely remarks:—"The learned Professor may be surprised to learn that wolves in India are accountable for the deaths of some hundreds of persons annually, the boldness of their raids upon villages in Upper India having been frequently recorded even of late years. They are more dreaded in many districts than tigers, which confine their operations to the jungles."

THE Director General of Railways and the Postmaster-General will shortly confer regarding the expansion of the special train service from Bombay when the English Mail arrives late.

LADY DUFFERIN thus speaks of Indian women:—"All the Indian women I meet are gentle and attractive and very sympathetic, and I long to know more of them."

NOT only is Sir Charles Dilke favourable to the Congress, but several English ladies have formed an association in London to help the Indian Congress to the best their power.

IT is said that the candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service in Bengal, to whom promises of direct appointment were held out, or who had claims to special consideration, have all been appointed, and that all future appointments to that Service will be made, subject to examination in the manner provided for in the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated the 24th April last, except in the case of promotions of officers, already holding appointments as Special or Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Four new appointments have been made by the Government of Bengal to the Subordinate Executive Service. Three of the gentlemen, so appointed are graduates of the Calcutta University; two of them being Mahomedans and the third, a Hindu, is a graduate of the Cirencester Agricultural College. The fourth gentleman, who is no graduate of the University, is the son of our well-known townsman, Babu Radhinka Prosunno Mukerji, Rai Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.

LORD REAY, as is generally admitted, takes a sensible view of educational question. His Excellency made a speech at Poona the other day, when opening a Municipal Technical School there. His Lordship said :—"Nothing has caused me more surprise than the statement that the Government were starving higher education. This opinion is incorrect. In India many persons entered colleges who were not fitted to do so by their previous training. In all colleges the greatest care should be taken not to have overgrown classes, and no one admitted to the college who is unable to follow the teaching of lower classes. College authorities should discourage students who are unfit for higher studies. It is preferable that real higher education be given to a select few than that higher education should be degraded by degenerating into a mere preparation for a university examination of a great many." As regards high schools, His Excellency remarked 'that the tendency should be to raise the standard and give pupils a thorough mastery of colloquial English and a perfect facility of expression. The Government of India has devoted attention to the subject of training masters for high schools. The object of the Government is to get quality, rather than quantity, for both colleges and high schools.' Referring to a recent suggestion put forward at Poona, Lord Reay said the idea of enforcing compulsory education of girls by the Municipality was startling, and was going too fast: the proposal if carried out would require 100 schools to be established, which would be impossible. At the next municipal elections, persons who take an interest in education should be re-elected

FRIDAY 13TH DECEMBER.

THE Mohunt of Tirupati's case is being tried by the Sessions Judge at Chittore.

THE pathetic fate of a carrier pigeon, lately employed by the Empress of Austria to bear a letter to her daughter the Archduchess Marie Valerie, is of some interest. The bird was one of those which are trained for service at the arsenal of Pola, and when the Empress recently sailed from Pola to Corfu she took this pigeon on board her yacht, having arranged to let it fly with a letter for her daughter at a certain distance from the coast. It was supposed that the pigeon would return to Pola, and orders were given to forward the contents of the letter which it carried immediately by tolegraph to the young Archduchess. Unfortunately a peasant with a gun saw the bird and shot it. He did not notice the letter, which was, no doubt, blown off by the shot, and so while he bore home the Empress's winged messenger for supper, the letter remained on the ground. It was accidentally found a few days afterwards; and now some loyal newspapers are proposing that, to prevent a recurrence of such mishaps, pigeons should no more be shot at all.

HOUSE-OWNERS at Bombay, like those at Calcutta, are labouring under a municipal grievance. A Bombay correspondent reports that "a number of house-owners have sent a petition to the Municipal Commissioner drawing attention to the fact that before the passing of the new Municipal Act, surveyors who held no licenses were allowed to survey buildings and prepare plans for erecting and re-erecting buildings, fees charged by such surveyors varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. It is remarked that these fees were very convenient to the owners of houses, while those charged by surveyors licensed under the new Act amount to about Rs. 50. There is no certain scale of fees, and it is alleged that licensed surveyors charge what they please. The petitioners, therefore, ask the Commissioner to inquire into the matter and make a scale of moderate fees to be charged."

WE learn with regret that the Maharaja of Ulwar is dangerously ill from lung complaint. Several doctors are in attendance on him and we hope that His Highness will soon recover.

WE are sorry to read that Robert Browning is no more. The great poet's death is a sad loss to England, for it has so few really good poets now-a-days.

THE Government of Bombay has appointed Mr. H. F. Silcock as the British representative in connection with the demarcation of the Bombay line between his Highness the Nizam's dominions and the Bombay Presidency.

AN accident occurred at Trichinopoly on Sunday. Some men were manufacturing fire-works for the Prince's entertainment in a room in the public offices when a lot of gunpowder exploded. One man was killed, and another seriously injured. The building was damaged. The rest of the workmen happened to have just left the room.

GRAIN riots have occurred at Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Madura, Trichinopoly, and Srirangam, owing to the scarcity of grain and high prices. A number of arrests have been made. The origin of the riots is traced to the fact that certain grain contractors had large contracts to fulfil with Ceylon, and fearing short supplies to carry out their contracts, restricted the local sales.

IT was suggested that perhaps it might be possible for Lady Reay to make her Fancy Fair fit in to the programme of entertainments on the occasion of the return of Prince Albert Victor to Bombay. Any change in the date, however, is found to be impossible as the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who take a deep interest in the objects of the Fair, and who are taking a large share personally in its working, will leave Bombay on the 13th of March, before Prince Albert Victor's return.

THE Shah of Persia has ordered a Commission to inquire into the English, French, and German laws, in order to select from them a Code suitable to the requirements of Persia.

THE Lieutenant-Governor declares the following days to be public holidays during the year 1890 :—25th January, Sripanchami; 6th March, Dolejatra; 5th, April, Easter Saturday, 12th, April Chaitsankranti; 24th May, Empress Birthday; 29th May, Dashahara; 7th August, Junmashtami, 13th October, Mahalaya; 18th, 20th to 25th and 27th to 29th October Durga and Lukhi Pujahs; 11th and 12th November, Kali Pujah; 24th, 26th and 27th December, the day preceding and two days following Christmas Day; Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday and Christmas Day are Public holidays under the Act.

SATURDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

SIRDAR AYUB KHAN has asked the Government of India to permit him to live at Islamabad in Cashmere instead of Rawul Pindee, as Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan has already been granted permission to fix his residence at Islambad,

IN our last when publishing a telegram from the Kurachi correspondent of the *Pioneer* on the so-called state of discontent in the Khairpur State, we expressed our belief that we heard nothing but an alarmist's cry; in confirmation of it we are glad to quote the following from the local contemporary, the *Sind Times*. It says :

For some time past, one of our local contemporaries has been making some greatly exaggerated statements in connection with the Khairpur State. Hitherto, we have maintained a studied silence, as neither ourselves nor the authorities in Sind, deemed it worth our while to notice or contradict these alarming reports. We have now, however, read with pain a small paragraph in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, and which we reproduced in the local columns of one of our recent issues; and this para, has compelled us to institute an inquiry, in order to find out what substratum of truth there is in the *Gazette*'s statement. The result is, that we find our contemporary has been greatly hoaxed over the Mir's affairs; and we would take this opportunity to warn our usually careful contemporary of Bombay, lest his columns should be further used by interested parties, for the purpose of serving the private ends of some malcontents who are trying to raise the wind, merely in order to raise some money by prostituting their pen, and thereby putting pressure upon the Mir through his agents, to offer some substantial *douceur*. The agitation is so partial and prearranged in character, and brought about after every attempt of our local contemporary to get the authorities in Sind to notice his greatly exaggerated reports, having failed to secure the desired end,—we repeat that the agitation is so partial and prearranged in character, that no notice has been taken of the same by the Commissioner in Sind, as he has evidently been satisfied in his official capacity that it is purely the work of annoying the Mir. In saying all this, we do not wish our readers, and our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette*, to understand that we write to justify the Mir's action, or in any way uphold what he is doing. We have certainly heard that he is very partial to shooting, and that he devotes more time to it than he might do, but that does not necessarily constitute an offence. The *zoolum* complained of has been very much exaggerated, in fact it is simply an imaginary grievance."

RECRUITING for the French Colonial Army has been introduced in French India. Every family residing in French territory with the right of voting will, from the 1st proximo, be required to send a member for enlistment, such recruits being taken to some other colony drilled there, and being sent home after three years to form a reserve who will be called out in case of war. It is pointed out that thus Pondicherry in the course of some years will be able to send home several thousand soldiers.

A BILL is to be introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act (Bombay IV of 1887). In the statement of objects and reasons it is explained that the necessity for this Bill has recently been shown by the prevalence of a new form of gambling known as *barsat ka satta*, or wager on rainfall. This form of wagering has caused incalculable harm, and has had a very demoralising effect, particularly on the youth of the city of Bombay. It has even attracted gamblers from the mofussil. The Bombay High Court recently ruled in a case *Imperatrix* v. *Narotam Das, Motiram and Hemraj Khimji* that the provisions of Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act 1887, are not sufficiently wide to apply to wagering. The present Bill intended to supply this defect by extending the definition of a common gaming house in section 3 of that Act, so as to include any house in which any article or instrument or means of gaming or wagering is kept or used as described in that section, and by making necessary additions in various penal clauses. Why do they not make out a similar Bill for us here? We are in need of some such legislation.

THE total number of deaths in Calcutta registered during the week ending 7th December was 294, against 263 and 274 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 35. There were 22 deaths from cholera, against 27 and 30 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquenium by 17. There were 3 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 79 and 52 respectively, against 80 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 35·4 per mille per annum, against 34·6, the mean of the last five years. In the amalgamated area of the Suburbs, there were 296 deaths registered during the week under report, of which 41 were from cholera, 108 from fevers, 53 from bowel complaint, 25 from tetanus and 69 from all other causes.

THE last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains the text-books of the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Courses for 1892. The list has been prepared out of the approved list of the Central Text-Book Committee, published in the *Gazette* of July 4th. last. As a matter of course the Circle Inspectors have no doubt each favourite authors of their own.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the 19*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Alkaloids. Urine and Urinary Calculi.

LECTURE by Dr Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Friday*, the 20*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : Thermo-Electricity.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the 22*nd Inst*, at 4 P M.

Subject : Arsenic.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
December 14*th*, 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1889.

INDIAN LAW COMMISSIONS.

THERE is a valuable article on Indian Codification, from the focile pen of Mr. Ilbert, in the last number of the 'Law Quarterly Review.' The writer reviews the history of codification in India, and shows what has been done, how it has been done, and what remains to be done. 'The scheme of giving to British India a complete and definite, system of law, probably originated,' says Mr. Whitley Stokes, 'in a correspondence which took place about 1829 between Sir Charles Matcalfe and the Judges of Bengal.' It was adopted by Parliament on the renewal of the Indian Charter in 1833. The first Indian Law Commission was appointed in the year 1834. It consisted originally of Macaulay, who was the first Legislative Councillor, and of three Civil Servants of the Company —one from each Presidency. After about two years this Commission published Macaulay's draft of the Indian Penal Code, which was subsequently revised by Mr. Drinkwater Bethune, Sir Barnes Peacock and others, and did not become law until 1860, long after the first Indian Law Commission had ceased to exist. The Commission seems to have lost much of its vitality after Macaulay's departure from India. It lingered on for many years, published periodically bulky volumes of reports; but did not succeed in effecting, or in inducing the Government to effect, any measure of codification and was finally allowed to expire.

The second Commission was appointed on the 9th of November, 1853. It consisted of eight members, including Sir John (afterwards Lord) Romilly, Sir John Jervis, Sir Edward Ryan, and Mr. Robert Lowe, now Lord Sherbrooke. The Commissioners sat in London till the middle of 1853, and presented four reports in which they submitted a plan for the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, and a uniform code of Civil and Criminal Procedure, applicable both to the High Courts formed by that amalgamation, and to the inferior Courts of British India. They also adverted to the wants of India in respect of substantive civil law, and they submitted their views as to the best mode of supplying these wants. The recommendations of these Commissioners resulted in important legislation both in Parliament and in the Legislative Council of India. Macaulay's Penal Code was taken up and revised, and was passed into law in 1860. The Procedure Codes were passed, and the High Court was established.

On December 2, 1881, the third Indian Law Commission was constituted, consisting in the first instance of Lord Romilly, Sir William Erle, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. Robert Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke), the late Mr. Justice Willis, and Mr. Macleod. On the retirement of Lord Justice Erle and Mr. Justice Willis their places were taken by Mr. W. M. James (afterwards Lord Justice James) and Mr. James Henderson, and on the death of Mr. Henderson he was succeeded by Mr. Lush, afterwards Lord Justice Lush. The Commissioners presented their first report on the 23rd of June 1883, and submitted a draft law of succession and inheritance applicable to various persons not professing the Hindu or the Mahomedan religion. By this time Sir Henry Maine (then Mr. Maine) had become Law Member of the Governor General's Council, and the Bill framed by the Commissioners was carried through the Council by him, and became law under the title of the Succession Act of 1865. The Commissioners submitted seven reports altogether.

In the meantime considerable friction had arisen between the Law Commissioners and the Government of India. The Contract Act, which touched closely the trading classes was the cause of this friction. The controversy raged principally round a clause which provided in effect that a purchaser acting in good faith, and in the absence of suspicious circumstances, might acquire a good title from any person in possession of goods, in other words that every place in India should be a market overt. The Select Committee objected to this clause, the ground of objection being substantially that the provision would make British India an asylum for cattle stealers from the Northern States. The Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State for India, sided with the Commissioners, and expressed his views in terms which were objected to by the Government of India as derogatory to the independence of the Indian Legislature, and thus a difference of opinion about a technical point of law was elevated to the dignity of a grave constitutional controversy.

The attitude of mind of the English Commissioners may be inferred from the concluding paragraphs of a letter which they addressed to the Duke of Argyll on the 2nd of July 1870. After referring to the series of reports submitted by them they say :

'No legislation founded on the recommendations of the Commissioners contained in the reports of 1866, 1867 or 1868 has yet taken place, and so far as we have any information, there is no prospect of any such legislation.

'The Commissioners felt themselves called upon nearly a year and a-half ago to invite your Grace's attention to the manner in which their reports had been dealt with, as shown by papers which were officially communicated to them. They subsequently had reason to believe that, in consequence of instructions given by your Grace, a more satisfactory course would be followed in India. These expectations have not been realized; and these bodies of law which relate to very important subjects, which cost the Commission much time and labour, and which have been in the hands of Government for four, three and two years respectively, still remain a dead letter.

'Whatever may be the cause of continued inaction, its existence defeats the hope which we entertained that we were laying the foundation of a system which, when completed, would be honorable to the English Government and beneficial to the people of India.

'We therefore respectfully request that your Grace will, by accepting our resignation of office, release us from the position in which we are now placed.'

This letter was signed by Edward Ryan, Robert Lowe, Robert Lush, and W. M. James.

The Duke endeavoured to soothe the ruffled feelings of the Commissioners, but in vain. They declined to withdraw their resignation, and they wanted to send up their last communication to the Secretary of State by saying :

'We must repeat that no information which has reached theCommissioners does in our opinion explain the inaction of the legislative to which we adverted in our former letter, and which we have been obliged to consider as systematic and persistent.'

It will be remembered that the Law Member of the Government of India during the greater part of this period of 'continued,' 'systematic' and 'persistent inaction' was no less eminent a person, and no less sincere an advocate of codification, than Sir Henry Maine.

Thus expired in a huff the third of the Indian Law Commissions.

Sir James Stephen's short term of office was a period of great legislative activity, especially in the direction of codifying measures.

In the spring of 1872 Sir James Stephen was succeeded as Law Member by Lord Hobhouse (then Mr. Arthur Hobhouse). At this date considerable uneasiness had been caused both in England and in India by the rapidity and amount of recent Indian legislation, and Lord Hobhouse, on his departure for India, received strong hints that it would be desirable to slacken the pace of the legislative machine. The process of codification, as distinguished from consolidation, did not proceed with such rapidity in Lord Hobhouse's time as in that of his immediate predecessor, but it was not suspended.

In 1874 Lord Salisbury became Secretary of State for India. He wrote a despatch to the Government of India and directed its attention to the expediency of proceeding with and completing the work of Indian codification, and suggested that the task of preparing, for the consideration of the Legislative Council, the remaining branches of the Indian Code might be entrusted to a small body of eminent draftsmen selected for the purpose. The reply of the Government of India pointed out the objections to a permanent Law Commission sitting and working in England. It urged that the Government of India should take upon itself the respossibility of judging what new laws are wanted for India, and when it is expedient to discuss and pass them. It dwelt on the importance of proceeding slowly and cautiously in the work of codification and on the risks of evils of rapid legislation. As to the mode of proceeding, the conclusion of the Government of India was that whatever professional assistance was necessary should be obtained when required by the employment of competent persons for particular pieces of legislative work, and that the best machinery would probably be a single draftsman in India either possessed of the requisite knowledge or working under those who have it.

Lord Salisbury's answer will be found in a despatch dated the 20th January, 1876. It dismisses rather curtly a good many of the arguments and observations contained in the letter from the Government of India, assumes that the work of codification must be proceeded with and wishes to be informed what branches of the law most need codifying, in what order they should be taken up, and whether the codifying Acts should be applied generally, or only to particular parts of British India.

In the same month, January 1876, Lord Lytton succeeded Lord Northbrook as Viceroy of India. For a period of nearly a year and a half, that is to say until the expiration of Lord Hobhouse's term of office, no further correspondence took place between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the subject of codification. But in the spring of 1877 Mr. Stokes became the Law Member, and in May of that year very shortly after his accession to office, the Government of India sent its long-delayed reply to Lord Salisbury's Despatch of January, 1876. It contained Mr. Whitley Stokes' programme of work and plan of operations.

An opinion was expressed that the work of codification should be carried out in India rather than in England, and the Secretary of State was requested to ask Sir Henry Thring (now Lord Thring) to select from his former pupils one willing to proceed to India, and competent to aid in the work.

An attempt was made to give effect to this suggestion, but it appeared that no qualified person was willing to go out to India on the terms offered. Under the circumstances the Government of India reverted to their former proposal that a Commission should be appointed to complete the codification of substantive law, and to consider such other matters in relation to the laws of India as might be referred to it by the Government, but that it should act in India under the guidance of the Governor General in Council and report to the same authority. This proposal was assented to by the Secretary of State.

Accordingly under a notification, dated the 11th February, 1879, Mr. Whitley Stokes, Mr. Justice Turner of Allahabad, and Mr. Justice West of Bombay, were appointed Commissioners to inquire into and consider the provisions of six codifying Bills and to make such suggestions to the substantive law of British India as might seem desirable. The Commissioners to whom these Bills had been referred, presented their report on, the 18th of November, 1879.

Of the six Bills reported on by the Commissioners four were passed into law. But these four codyfying Acts represent only a small part of the legislation which took place under Mr. Whitley Stokes. The Acts passed in the first three months of 1882 would fill a large volume. The natural result of this activity was to revive, in an intenser form

the cry of over-legislation which had been raised ten years previously. Judges and other officials complained that the whole of their time was absorbed in criticising new Bills and learning new Acts. There was a wide-spread feeling that India was being made the subject of legislative experiments of questionable utility and of unquestionable cost, and Anglo-Indian and native journals were for once unanimous in their protests. Echoes of these remonstrances reached England, and Sir Henry Maine found it necessary to allay the agitation on the subject by a letter to the *Times*. Under these circumstances the hints which Mr. Ilbert received from the India Office before leaving England were to much the same effect as those which appear to have been given to Lord Hobhouse ten years before. And on arriving in India he was told from all quarters that the Legislative Department had recently been too much *en evidence*, and must content itself, at all events for the present, with assuming a more unobtrusive part. It must not be supposed that these expressions of opinion came only from the class or school who, in England as well as in India, view projects of codification with dislike and suspicion. On the contrary they were concurred in by such eminent advocates of codification as Sir Henry Maine and Sir James Stephen.

We are indebted for the facts given above to the excellent paper, by Mr. Ilbert, in the Law Quarterly Review, to which reference has already been made.

IS CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW POSSIBLE?

IT became one of Mr. Ilbert's first duties after taking office to take stock of what had been done up to that time in the matter of Indian Codification, and to consider what steps should be taken for carrying on that work. He discharged this duty in a note which was written in July, 1882, and from which he has drawn largely in the paper under notice.

There was a suggestion in this paper about Hindu law. "Any one who studies Indian Law Reports," says Mr. Ilbert, "cannot fail to be struck with the fact that the greatest mass of reported litigation arises out of Hindu family law. The difficulties in the way of touching that branch of law are obvious and it seemed advisable that if any attempt were made to touch it, the initiative should come not from the Government but from the classes directly affected by the existing law. But it seemed not impossible to give a hint that the Government would be willing, in response to a request from the Hindus themselves to appoint a Commission or Committee like that which had recently framed a bill to regulate the law of succession among the curious community known as the *khojas*. The functions of such a Commission should be not to frame or suggest anything like a code of Hindu family law, or property law, but to examine the reported cases, ascertain the legal questions out of which most litigation had arisen, and consider how far it would be practicable to reduce the amount of that litigation by an authoritative declaration of certain legal rules. Of course care would have to be taken not to stereotype any rule which was in itself objectionable or which might disappear under the advance of civilization.

"I tried to ascertain privately whether any leading members of the Hindu community would entertain favourably any project of dealing with their family law, but the results of the enquiries were not encouraging. There appeared to be a general indisposition on the part of the Hindoos to mix in the matter. It is very possible that they are right, that no part of this law is yet ripe for codification, and that it had better be left for the present to the more gradual and less direct action of judicial decisions. It is at present, if not in a fluid, at least in a plastic state, and a comparison between the third and fourth editions of Mr. J. D. Maine's valuable book on Hindoo law and usage will show how it is gradually acquiring a definite form and how dangerous it might be to interfere prematurely with the process by which it has been moulded into shape.

"I have intimated my opinion that the programme of codification laid down by successive Indian Law Commissioners is nearly exhausted. If Indian codification is to be much further extended it must be applied to the field of Native Indian law. But this would involve a new departure raising grave and delicate issues. It could not be made without the active and willing co-operation of native Indian lawyers. That a generation of Indian lawyers competent to undertake such a task will eventually arise, the existence of such Judges as the late Mr. Justice Dwarka Nath Tagore (*sic* Mitter), Mr. Justice Mitter, Mr. Justice Mutusami Ayer, and Mr. Justice Mahmood, and of such legal writers as Mr. Sarvadhikari and the late Mr. Mandlik gives reason to hope. But for some time to come the development of native law must probably be left to the action of the law courts and to the collection and ascertainment of local customs by means of such labours as those of Mr. Rattigan and Mr. Tupper in the Punjab."

We fully agree with Mr. Ilbert that the time has not yet arrived for codifying Hindu Law. The evolution of Hindu Law is still going on, and the present circumstances of the country and the action of English Law Courts are greatly modifying the text law. In many instances the text law and the case law are diametrically opposite to each other. Until, therefore, the old law of the country and the judge-made law are in harmony with each other, and until they are both adapted to the circumstances of the country, any attempt that may be made to stereotype Hindu Law is sure to prove abortive.

"In considering the work of Indian codification" continues Mr. Ilbert, "the test of practical utility ought to be rigidly applied. Codification is an expensive process. If it is to be done well,—and it is not worth doing badly—it must done by experts whose time is valuable, and must be highly paid. The case is not as though the Indian Legislative Department had nothing to occupy itself with except codification. Even if it were to leave this work undone it would still remain the work of all the Indian departments. It could not do more without strengthing its staff, or seeking extrinsic aid. India is a poor country. How far are we justified in compelling the Indian taxpayer to spend Indian money on objects for which we ourselves grudge expenditure?

"Before passing more new codes it would be desirable to make sure that those already passed are working, and working well. It is easy enough to pass laws for India—the difficulty is in making them work. They are apt to remain for an indefinite time 'in the air,' and when they touch earth, they sometimes operate in unexpected fashions."

Mr. Ilbert thus sums up the present position:—"The most pressing Indian needs were supplied by the Penal Code and the two Procedure Codes. Of the branches of English substantive law applicable to India all the most important have been codified. Whether the time has yet come for making a new departure by attempting to codify native law is a question which most authorities would anwer in the negative. Meanwhile current legislation and the revision of the existing Codes require considerable and constant labour and the staff of experts available for the purpose is limited and expensive."

Our earnest advice is, let the process of codification cease for a time. We have had too much of it, and let the legislative machinery enjoy a little rest in this direction at least.

MR. GEORGE CURZON ON THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN QUESTION.

THE Hon'ble Mr. George Curzon, a young and rising Member of Parliament, has for some time past made the Anglo-Russian question his special study. With a view to master this subject he examined the defences of the North-Western Frontier of India in the spring of last year and in the autumn Mr. Curzon travelled in Central Asia. The results of his tour along our North-Western Frontier he embodied in a magazine article, which we noticed in these columns at the time of its appearance. And now Mr. Curzon has published his eagerly-expected book on Russia in Central Asia. This work should be carefully studied by all persons who wish to form a correct opinion on the Anglo-Russian question. Mr. Curzon has discussed this great and important question in an admirable manner and in a thoroughly unbiassed spirit. He is neither a Russophobe nor a Russophile, but approaches his subject with a sincere desire to determine the truth. Although young in years, Mr. Curzon's conclusions will generally commend themselves to all fair-minded and intelligent persons. Central Asia has always been attractive to the traveller for physical and historical considerations, but its main interest at the present time lies in the political question involved in future of its countries and peoples. The position of affairs in Central Asia, Mr. Curzon points out in the language of the late celebrated Russian General Skoboleff, changes not every hour, but every minute. This being so, the Anglo-Russian question cannot be too carefully studied. We do not purpose in this article to deal with Mr. Curzon's book as a book of travels, but we will merely consider its political value as a treatise on the Anglo-Russian question.

As Mr. Curzon is a staunch Tory his views on the political aspects of the Central Asian question should carry great weight with the Russophobists. He treats the Russians in a fair spirit. The average Tory has not a single good word to say for the Muscovite. He sees in the latter every thing that is bad and would ascribe even the physical disturbances in the world to his wiles and machinations. But Mr. Curzon is above such a feeling. He calls attention to the fact that in Russia there is no widespread hostility to England and that a short residence in the country is sufficient to establish a liking between Englishmen and Russians. There can be no doubt that in official and military circles it is felt that the interests of England and Russia are in conflict, but this feeling is not a national sentiment. It has always struck us as very strange how Englishmen who have founded an Empire in India which is a theme of wonder to all civilized peoples on the surface of the globe, should have no sympathy whatever with Russian progress in Central Asia. It has been well said that nothing clouds a man's reason so much as prejudice, and this probably accounts for the average Englishman's inability to realize the fact that Russia has as noble and important a mission to fulfil in Central Asia as England in India. This mission, we need hardly say, involves the lifting of the Central Asian peoples from the sloth of centuries and teaching them the worth of manhood. A fair-minded Englishman has no difficulty whatever in understanding that the Russian advance in Central Asia has been as inevitable as the progress of England in India. Mr. Curzon observes: "In the absence of any physical obstacle and in the presence of an enemy whose rule of life was depredation, and who understands no diplomatic logic but defeat, Russia was as much compelled to go forward as the earth is to go round the sun; and if any have a legitimate right to complain of her advance, it is certainly not those who alone had the power to stop it, and deliberately declined to exercise it." We have little hope that this view, the soundness of which is beyond question, will commend itself to Russophobes. We join with Mr. Curzon in hoping that the fear or possibility of future collision between the aims of England and Russia should not deter Englishmen from frankly recognising the good work which the Muscovite has done and is doing in Tarter prairies and Turkoman steppes. Of course, this recognition will not obviate political difficulties or prevent the collision of jarring interests which are inevitable from the approach of Russia to the British frontier in India; but that is no reason why the valuable services which the Muscovite has rendered to the cause of humanity in Central Asia should not be acknowledged in a fair spirit. We see that a Russian diplomatist told Mr. Curzon that there were only two occurrences which would lead Russia to challenge a conflict with England. One was if Englishmen took it into their head to tamper with the Russian dominions north of the Oxus, and the other if England were to interfere with the realization of Russia's national aims in Europe. Mr. Curzon thinks that the first occurrence is inconceivable. When he says this he does not know to what lengths of insanity Russophobes could go. He is not probably aware of the fact that the late General McGregor had formed a mad project for driving Russia away from her possessions north of the Oxus. As the Muscovite thinks that the appear-

ance of a Russian army on the borders of India would be a signal for the Princes and people of this country to throw-off the hated English yoke, so the Briton believes that if he were to taken a army to Central Asia, the subjects of the white Czar in that region would hail it as their deliverer, and at once rise against their Muscovite masters. It is superfluous to say that both these notions are utter delusions. Mr. Curzon has done good service by telling his countrymen that Russian rule is fairly and firmly established in Central Asia and is loyally accepted by the conquered races. He, indeed, goes further and does not hesitate to say that Russia's dominion is not merely accepted by, but is actually acceptable to the bulk of her Asiatic subjects. It is not likely that, this sensible view will find favour with a nbitious Russophobes of the McGregor type, but we feel assured that it will commend itself to the common sense of all intelligent and unprejudiced persons. The second contingency to which the Russian diplomatist referred is, in the opinion of Russians, most likely to occur, and we think they are right. When England comes forward to prevent the realization of Russia's aims in Europe the result would be a conflict in Central Asia between the two Powers. There is a third occurrence which Mr. Curzon considers in his work under notice—the outbreak of disorders in Afghanistan. It is beyond question that, in the last-mentioned case, the action of England will depend entirely on the conduct of the Afghans. We have always maintained the view that the English Government should not place too much reliance on the so-called friendship of Abdur Rahman. It must not be forgotten that though the Amir may coquet with England or Russia his unruly subjects will have their own way.

We are exceedingly glad to find that Mr. Curzon protests against the notion that Herat should be regarded as the key to India. He writes:—"I have seen it argued with irreproachable logic in magazine articles that Merv is the key to Herat, Herat the key to Kandahar, and Kandahar the key to India. Russia holds Merv, and she could to-morrow, if she chose to bring about a war with England, seize Herat; not, however, because she holds Merv, but because she holds the far more advanced and important positions of Sarrakhs and Penjdeh. But even if she held Herat, she would not, therefore, imperil Kandahar, while even if she held both Herat and Kandahar, she would not be much nearer to the conquest of India." These remarks clearly demonstrate the useless character of the vast expenditure which the occupation of Quetta has involved. It will be generally admitted that the defence works which have been and are being constructed at Quetta are meaningless. We regard Herat as the key to Kandahar and Kandahar as the key to Herat. Mr. Curzon sees clearly that it is not only in Afghanistan that the rivalry of England and Russia may produce grave consequences. He points out that in Persia it is not less keen, and he pertinently asks, is England prepared to surrender the control of the Persian Gulf and to divide that of the Indian Ocean? He then continues as follows:—"Are we prepared to make the construction of the Euphrates Valley Railway or of some kindred scheme of the future an impossibility for England and an ultimate certainty for Russia? Is Bagdad to become a new Russian capital in the south? Lastly, are we content to see a naval station within a few days sail of Karachi and to contemplate a hostile squadron battering Bombay? I do not think there can be two opinions among Englishmen that there is no justification either in policy or in reason for exposing India to such a danger or for allowing Persia to fall into Russian hands. But it may be asked: How can such a consummation be prevented? It can only be prevented by Great Britain undertaking the task herself, *with no view of territorial annexation or increase of administrative responsibility*, but with sole regard to the maintenance in South Persia of British as against Russian commercial and political interests. In other words, the railways which Russia aspires to lay in the future should be laid beforehand by Great Britain. Russian ascendency in the north should be balanced by British ascendency in the south." The suggestion is certainly an admirable one; but we entertain grave doubts as to the feasibility of the plan. During the Shah's recent visit to Europe England and Russia vied with each other in securing his friendship, and we do not know what has been the actual result of that competition. The statement that during His Majesty's stay in Russia he was reminded of the presence of one hundred thousand Muscovite bayonets on his frontier may or may not have any foundation in fact. But it is as clear as the sun at noonday that Persia now lies entirely at the mercy of Russia and the Shah will not easily fall in with the views of the British Government. When His Majesty agreed, at the instance of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, to open the Karun River to navigation, we heard a good deal about the revival of British influence at Teheran, but the concession on which Englishmen laid so much stress has been practically neutralised. It would be no easy task to establish British ascendancy in South Persia. The Shah cannot ignore the presence of one hundred thousand Muscovite bayonets on his frontier, whether His Majesty was or was not reminded of the fact during his recent visit to the country of the great White Czar.

THE SIMLA RAILWAY PROJECT.

THE question of connecting Simla with the plains by a line of railway is again under the consideration of the Government of India. It is notorious that considerable pressure has from time to time been brought to bear upon the Supreme Government to remove what has been described as "a reproach to the Administration"—namely, "the want of effective communication between the station which has become the headquarters of the Government of India for several months of the year, and the railway system of the country." The question was taken up in right earnest by the late Viceroy and Sir Theodore Hope; but they did not yield to the pressure that was brought to bear upon them by those who were interested in the matter. After going into the subject carefully and thoroughly the Government of Lord Dufferin came to the conclusion that it was not prepared to undertake the construction of the projected Umballa-Kalka or the Kalka-Simla either as a State Railway or to offer any guarantee or subsidy on their concession to private enterprise. This decision was approved by all right-minded persons.

It now appears that the question has been reopened. The *Pioneer* tells us that the Directors of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway have expressed a desire to enter into negotiations for the construction of the proposed line from Kalka to Simla, either as a part of the undertaking now in progress, or by a company; and have directed their Agent and Chief Engineer to collect further statistics of traffic. It is superfluous to say that our contemporary strongly supports the proposal which has been made by the Directors of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, but has the candour to admit that its carrying out will depend entirely on the concessions Government is prepared to grant, whether it be in the shape of a small guarantee, an annual subsidy, or some special contribution towards its cost. The prospects of the Simla Railway project do not seem to be very bright. Mr. Morris, to whom the preparation of a project for this line was entrusted in 1884, reported that the mountain railway on the two feet gauge, 68 miles in length, would cost 62 lakhs, including 5 lakhs for rolling stock. Mr. (now Sir) Guildford Molesworth, the late consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, to whom Mr. Morris' estimate was submitted for examination, recorded his opinion that with the use of steel instead of deodar sleepers, the cost would be no less than one lakh per mile for direct charges alone, to which five lakns must be added for indirect charges. The Government of India practically accepted its consulting Engineer's estimate, as it merely reduced the indirect charges from 5 to 3 lakhs. The construction of the proposed Kalka-Simla line will thus cost 71 lakhs of rupees. Mr. Morris, as is always the case with our over-sanguine engineers when the preparation of any grand project is entrusted to them, calculated that the proposed Kalka-Simla Railway would pay more than 4 per cent. on its capital outlay. If this should be the case nothing could well be more satisfactory. But unfortunately the Public Works Department of the Punjab Secretariat did not take Mr. Morris' estimate for gospel truth and picked many holes in his sanguine calculations. The Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department of the Punjab Government pointed out that Mr. Morris has overestimated the probable gross earnings of the projected Kalka-Simla Railway. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed his concurrence in the views of his Under-Secretary and remarked:—"The financial aspect of the present project (the mountain Railway from Kalka to Simla) has been dealt with in the accompanying note by the Under-Secretary in this Department, in whose conclusions the officiating Chief Engineer generally concurs. While acknowledging the care with which Mr. Morris has prepared the project, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor thinks the anticipated returns as set forth in that gentleman's report are somewhat too sanguine. The conditions of the Kalka-Simla line would differ materially from those of the Darjeeling Railway, on which Mr. Morris relies mainly for his comparison, and it appears to Mr. Lyall extremely problematic if the former could be expected to pay 4 per cent. at any rate for many years to come. Some allowance must undoubtedly be made for the development of traffic which, although not likely to be so rapid or so excessive as in districts possessing agricultural or mineral resources, might however, to a certain extent, be looked for * * * It will be gathered from the foregoing remarks that if this line had nothing to recommend it beyond the prospect of success as a commercial enterprise, the Lieutenant-Governor would scarcely feel justified in advocating its construction." Nothing could be stronger than this expression of opinion on the part of the present head of the Punjab Government on the financial possibilities of the proposed Kalka-Simla Railway. With this report before them Lord Dufferin and his colleagues felt no hesitation whatever in coming to the conclusion that the Government of India was not prepared to undertake the construction of the line either as a State Railway or to offer any guarantee or subsidy on its concession to private enterprise.

Attempts are now being made to induce the Government of India to reverse this wise decision arrived at after a most careful consideration of the question in all its bearings. We hope very earnestly that Lord Lansdowne and Sir Charles Elliott will not yield to the pressure that is being brought to bear upon them in this matter. If the Directors of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway are prepared to undertake the construction of the Kalka-Simla line without a guarantee or any large subsidy, let them by all means do this. In Mr. Morris' project the annual deficit in the passenger and mail service as worked by Government between Umballa and Simla is put at Rs. 50,000, excluding the salaries of the officials in charge. Well, if the Directors of the Delhi-Umbala-Kalka Railway are willing to undertake the construction of the proposed Kalka-Simla line on the payment of an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000, we will not object to this concession being granted to them. But we must strongly protest against the imposition of further burdens on the tax-payer on account of the Simla exodus. The late lamented Mr. Fawcett calculated that the annual migration of the Government of India to the hills costs the Indian exchequer about ten lakhs of rupees. It would undoubtedly be unjust, in the present embrassed condition of our finances, to add to the existing heavy charges of the Simla exodus for the convenience and comfort of the highly paid officials, who, on all considerations of equity, ought rather to be deprived of one-third of their salaries—namely, the portion which was originally granted to them as compensation for the disadvantages of living in a tropical climate.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Viceregal Levee on Tuesday night was as crowded as ever. Nearly 1,300 gentlemen attended, among whom there were many new presentations.

THE Drawing Room at the Government House came off with great success on Friday last. There was a goodly display of pretty faces, pretty dresses and pretty boquets, the last of which were chiefly prepared by Mr. S. P. Chatterjee of the Empress Nursery.

THE vacancy in the Supreme Legislative Council has been worthily filled up by Sir Alexander Wilson. Sir Alexander, as the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, represents the non-official community and his elevation to the Council is regarded with great satisfaction by all classes of the community.

HIS Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University has earned public gratitude by appointing the Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Banerjee to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University, rendered vacant by the resignation of Sir William Comer Petheram. The demand for a native Vice-Chancellor for the University has long been unheeded, and the claims of those that would have done honor to the post have been systematically overlooked. But all's well that ends well, and we offer our cordial congratulations to the Hon'ble Doctor for the great honor which has been conferred upon him.

MR. F. B. PEACOCK on his return from leave has resumed his place on the Revenue Board. He has also been appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council in the place of Mr. Colman Macaulay, whose furlough has been extended by five months. The Advocate General and Mr. C. H. Moore have been re-appointed as members of the Council.

SYED AMIR ALI M. A., L. L. B., Barrister at Law, has been appointed a judge of the High Court in the place of the Hon'ble Babu Romesh Chunder Mitter, who retires in January next.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR reached Madras back on Thursday and was entertained at a grand fete in the evening at the Peoples' Park. The route from Government House was magnificently illuminated. The illuminations at the Park, the central railway station, and at the business establishments in Mount Road were particularly brilliant, while the roads through which the Royal carriage passed were thronged with thousands of spectators.

COUNSEL and Attorneys, engaged in the Burdwan case, have returned to the Presidency and formal registering of the compromise will soon take place. The deed of composition declares:—

Bijan Behari, Kapur, a minor and a ward of the Court of Wards, was validly adopted on or about the 31st day of July, 1887, by the late Maharni Adhirani Benodi Debi of Burdwan (since deceased) as a son of her deceased husband, Maharaj Adhiraj Aftab Chand Bahadoor; and that the ward then became and now is as such adopted son legally and validly entitled to the whole of the Burdwan Rāj estates, and all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto, and is subject to all the obligations incumbent on the holder of the Raj, and the parties to the settlement agree with the Court of Wards to execute and register a full and complete release of the estate, &c., from all claims, as the Court of Wards may require. All parties to the suit consent to a decree by which it shall be declared that the adoption of the son of Lala Bun Behary Kapur was and is valid in every respect, and that the ward is entitled to the Burdwan Raj estates, &c., and the parties to the suit are to take all such steps as may be needful for carrying out the decree—each party to pay their own costs incidental to the Commission. The Maharani convenants that she will not at any time hereafter adopt a son, or make any attempt to adopt a son: and in the event of a breach of this convenant, the sum of twelve lakhs of rupees shall be payable by her to the ward or his successors in the title as liquidated damages. The Court of Wards on behalf of the minor ratifies and confirms all the rights and privileges now enjoyed by the Maharani, and also confirms (except so far as the same have been expressly modified by this agreement) the terms of a compromise approved by Sir Rivers Thompson on the 28th of September, 1886. Certain properties have been scheduled, and the Cout of Wards agrees to register any instruments to vest in her or her heirs or representatives the properties set forth therein, with full power to her to alienate the same orally or by testament. In the event of her death, neither the minor ward, nor any one through him, shall be entitled to claim these properties by virtue of heirship to the Maharani. The Court of Wards will also assign to her, for the term of her natural life, the block Nos. 1 and 2 of the premises No. 9, Clive Street, New China Bazar, with certain rights or privileges pertaining thereto. The hoarded treasure and jewels and other articles of value now in the Rajbati at Burdwan, in the joint custody of the Maharani and the Court of Wards, shall remain in the sole custody and control of the Court, and the Maharani will, upon the payment to her of the sum of thirteen lakhs of rupees, deliver to the Collector of Burdwan all keys in her possession of any rooms or places within which such treasure, jewels, and ariticles of value are kept. On the approval of the High Court being given to the agreement, the Court of Wards will pay to the Maharani thirteen lakhs in cash, with the consent of Lala Bungsa Gopal Nundy. The Maharani shall have absolute power to alienate and dispose of the same or any property or investment representing it, and in the event of her death, neither the minor nor anyone claiming the Raj will have any right or make any claim to the thirteen lakhs, or the property or investments representing them. In addition to the above sum, the Court of Wards conveys to the Maharani the house and compound at Burdwan known as the Zinfet Munzil, with a tank adjoining, and the Maharani is to have full power of alienation over these properties The house and premises are to be delivered in good order and condition within twelve months to the Maharani, who in turn agrees not to claim possession until the expiration of that period; nor will she claim any rents or profits arising therefrom.

It is also agreed that nothing shall operate as a release of any claim which the Maharani or Lala Bungsa Gopal may hereafter have to the Raj, as heirs or successors of the ward, or his successors. The intent of the parties is declared to be that no claim to the Raj which may hereafter arise to the Maharani or Lala Bungsa Gopal, or their heirs, consistent with the validity of the adoption of the ward and admitted in the agreement, shall be affected. We wish the young Maharaja long life and prosperity.

OUR readers will have noticed the unique unanimity with which Babu Surendranath Banerjee's ill-judged amendment at the Town Hall meeting on Friday before last has been criticised in the Press. Universal feeling of indignation pervades the community, and we have not come across one single sensible individual who has aught to say in extenuation of his hasty conduct. The numerous letters that have appeared in the columns of our daily contemporaries point to the same conclusion, and the feeble attempts at justification made by his friends are deserving of no notice. He has himself indeed signed a letter addressed to the *Englishman* which, clever as it is meant to be, has fallen quite flat on the community. In public and private has Babu Surendranath been assuring every one that Sir Henry L. Harrison and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton did not incite him to do what he had done, and that he is "wholly responsible for it." Unfortunately Sir Henry L. Harrison and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton's behaviour at the meeting itself, not to take into consideration other open secrets, would preclude the acceptance of this heroic assurance. An unworthy attempt has also been made to couple the names of the Honble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar and Babu Kallynath Mitter with this escapade, which, we are sure, those gentlemen resent very much. Whatever sympathies they may have had at the beginning with the amendment, they refused to have anything to do with it as soon as it was clear to them that sensible people were opposed to it to a man. As for Babu Kallynath Mitter he openly declared both at the Municipal Meeting and elsewhere that no programme of welcome could be complete in a country like ours which did not provide some sort of entertainment to the Royal visitor. In connection with the boy-majority episode it is reassuring to learn that the students of Government and Missionary institutions displayed laudable independence and refused to have anything to do with their bethren in some of the private institutions. That the poor fellows who made fools of themselves at the Town Hall, were wholly unconscious of the wrong they were doing will be evident when we mention a rather amusing incident. A pack of exulting lads who had understood nothing of the proceedings of the meeting asked the professor in command, who himself had not very clear notions as to what he was about, as to whether the "Government" or Babu Surendranath had come off victorious. So far for the honesty and boldness of the tactics. We will say nothing here regarding the offer of Rs. 10,000 which Babu Surendranath made, on Wednesday last, in the name of the Committee of the Indian Association, to the "Secretaries to the Prince Albert Victor Reception Committee." The "Secretaries," in their reply referred him to their published letter of the 7th instant.

THE PROPOSED RECEPTION TO PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

IN spite of the regretable *fiasco* at the Town Hall, Prince Albert is yet to be received and entertained by the inhabitants of Calcutta, and entertained in a right royal style too. The representatives of the wealth and culture of the Town and the Province met at the British Indian Association Rooms, on Saturday last, under the presidency of Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I. The Chairman opened the proceedings in a remarkbly neat and business like speech. The following resolutions were then put from the Chair, and unanimously adopted:—

I. That the gentlemen named in the list before the meeting form a Committee, with power to add to their number, to arrange for the Reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor.

The Committee to consist of—Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I.—*Chairman*, The Hon'ble Sir William Comer Petheram KT. C. J., Q. C., His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad, K. C. I. E., His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, G. C. I. E., His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, K. C. I. E., Prince Samarendra Chandra Barman, Burra Thakoor of Hill Tipperah, His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga, K. C. I. E., His Highness the Maharaja of Domraon, K. C. I. E., His Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah., His Highness the Maharaja of Hutwa, K. C. I. E., The Manarani Surnomoye C. I., of Kassimbazar, The Most Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, His Grace the Archbishop Dr. Paul Goethals, S. J. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson KT., The Maharaja of Susang, The Maharajah of Krishnagar, Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Maharaja Hurbullub Narain Singh, of Sonbarsa, Maharaja Girijanath Roy Bahadur, of Dinagepore, Maharaja Jagadindranath Roy Bahadur, of Nattore, Maharaja Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh, of Gidhour, Sir John Ware Edgar, K. C. I. E., D. Cruickshank Esq., The Hon'ble Raja Durga Churn Law, C. I. E., J. E. D. Ezra Esq., J. Lambert Esq., C. I. E. The Hon'ble Justice Prinsep, The Hon'ble Justice Wilson, The Hon'ble Justice Tottenham, The Hon'ble Justice Norris, The Hon'ble Justice Macpherson, The Hon'ble Justice O'Kinealy, The Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter, The Hon'ble Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose, The Hon'ble Justice Pigot, The Hon'ble Justice Trevelyan, The Hon'ble Justice Beverley, The Hon'ble Justice Gurudas Bannerjee, The Venerable Archdeacon Michell, The Very Rev. Father Lafont, C. I. E., The Rev. Father Marischal, The Hon'ble Sir G. C. Paul, K.C.I.E., The Rev. Father G. Ter Marcar, The Rev. Father N.M. Panas, The Hon'ble R. Steel, The Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein, C.I.E., The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans., The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday, The Hon'ble F. B. Peacock, The Hon'ble Raja Rameswar Singh Bahadur., The Hon'ble C.H. Moore., The Hon'ble H. Pratt, The Hon'ble Rashbehari Ghosh, Prince Ferokh Shah, Prince Mahomed Rahimudin, Prince Bukhtyar Shah, Prince Jehan Kadr Bahadur, Prince Kamar Kadr Bahadur, Prince Nusseeruddin Haidar, Raja Rajendralala Mitra, C.I.E., LL.D., Rajah Sir Sourendro Mohun Tagore KT., Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, C. S. I., Raja Rameswar Mallia, Raja Purna Chandra Singh, Raja Surjakanta Acharjee Chowdry of Muktagacha, Raja Govindlal Roy, Raja Ranjit Singh of Nashipur, Raja Sasisekharessar Roy, Raja Krishna Indra Roy Bahadur, Raja Haronath Roy, Raja Baikuntha Nath Dey, Bahadur, Raja Baidyanath Pundit Raja Ram Narain Singh of Khaisa, Raja Rajendra Narayan Bahadur, of Bhowal, Nawab Wala Kadr Syed Hossein Ali Mirza Bahadur, Nawab Khorshed Kadr Syed Iskander Ali Mirza Bahadur, Nawab Khorshed Dowlah Syed Zainalabideen Khan Bahadur, Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur, C. I. E., Nawab Syed Lutf Ali Khan Bahadur, C. I. E., Nawab Syed Wilayat Ali Khan Bahadur C. I. E., Nawab Asghar Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S. I., Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali, Nawab Syed Ata Hossein Khan Bahadur of Kissengunge, Syed Mehdi Hossein Khan of Patna, Nawab Ahmad Ali, Kumar Debendro Mullick, Kumar Benoy Krishna, Kumar Sarat Chandra Singh, Kumar Dinendra Narain Roy, Kumar Ramanikant Roy, Rai Jaiprakashlal Bahadur, Rai Budreedas Mokim Bahadur, Rai Surajmal Bahadur, Rai Sitab Chand

Bahadur, Rai Meghraj Bahadur, Rai Bissenchand Dhuduria Bahadur, Rai Harakissen Bahadur, Rai Budhsingh Dhuduria Bahadur, Rai Kanye Lall Dey Bahadur, C. I. E., Rai Kunjalal Banerjee, Bahadur, Rai Jagadanund Mookerjee, Bahadur, Rai Dhunpat Sing Bahadur, Babu Kallykissen Tagore, Syed Amir Ali, C. I. E., D. W. Campbell Esq., C. I. E., Mahamahopadhyaya Maheshchandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., Babu Kaliprosunno Ghose, Babu Krishna Bihari Sen, Manickjee Rustomjee Esq., Babu Narendranath Mukerjee, Babu Mohini Mohan Roy. Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh. Babu Issur Chunder Mitter, Babu Jagat Kissore Acharjee, Babu Golab Chand Noulakha, Babu Rajrajeswari Prosad Sing of Surajpur, Babu Chuckenlal Roy, of Chuckdighi, W. W. Petrie, Esq., J. W. M. McCaw Esq., J. N. Stuart Esq., R. Williamson Esq., J. A. Ralli Esq., E. D. Wylie Esq., H. B. H. Turner Esq., E. Trelawney Esq., A. P. Macdonnell Esq., C. S. I., Major General E. H. H. Collen, C. I. E., Brigadier General Auchenleck, Col. L. Conway-Gordon R. E., Col. Mallock, Col. Thuillier, E. T. T. Atkinson Esq., Sir A. Croft, A. Smith Esq., Col. R. C. B. Pemberton R. E., E. J. Martin Esq., Col. C. W. I. Harrison R. E. A. W. Fanshawe Esq., H. M. Kisch Esq., Col. Chatterton, Captain E. W. Petley, M. P. Gasper Esq., L. P. Pugh Esq., J. T. Woodroffe Esq., J. G. Apcar Esq., G. Sconce Esq., T. Jones Esq., K. M. Chatterjee Esq., F. J. Marsden Esq., Robt. Turnbull Esq., Dr. K. Macleod, Dr. J. McConnell, Dr. Coates, Dr. Sanders, Dr. Chunder, Dr. O'Connell Raye, Dr. Hilson, A. F. M. Abdur Rahaman Esq., Babu Shyam Churn Law, Babu Annada Prasad Banerjee, Babu Srinath Das, Babu Durgagati Banerjee, Babu Jadulal Mullick, Babu Harihar Mukerjee, Babu Surendranath Pal Choudhuri, Babu Bholanath Mullick, Babu Preonath Mullick, Babu Kirun Chunder Roy, Babu Kunja Lal Mullick, Babu Abhoy Churn Guha, A. G. Watson Esq., Babu Damodar Das Burman, Babu Srinath Chunder, Babu Gopal Lal Seal, Alexander A. Apcar Esq., A. Simson Esq., R. P. Heilgers Esq., N. H. T. Becker Esq., M. L. Calvocoressi Esq., E. C. Apostolides Esq., E. L. Hamilton Esq., J. A. Anderson Esq., T. Anderson Esq., A. Phillips Esq., R. L. Upton Esq., Babu Joygobind Law, Babu Jagannath Khunnah, Babu Narendra Nath Sen, N. N. Ghose Esq., Revd. S. B. Taylor, J. Ghosal Esq., Babu Nobinchand Bural, Aga Syed Sadak Shushtree, Mirza Mahomed Bakr Shirazi, Hadji Mahomed Mehdi Malikatajjar of Bushire, Syud Nawab Ali Choudhuri, Choudhuri Keramut-Ullah, Kasim Ariff Saheb Maulavi Abdul Jabbar. Maulavi Mahomed Yusuff Khan Bahadur, Moulvie Budruddin Haidar, Moulvie Ashrufuddin Ahmad. A. Acton Esq., A. H. Wallis Esq., D. J. Zemin Esq., H. W. Hallett Esq., Lala Bunbehari Kapur, Babu Ramanath Ghosh, Babu Hem Chunder Kerr. Babu Chandi Lal Singh, Babu Sitanath Ray., L. P. D. Broughton Esq., A. B. Miller Esq., T. A. Pearson Esq., Babu Shewbux Bagla, W. D. Cruickshank Esq., Dr. Lal Madhub Mookerjee. S. Dignam Esq., E. S. Gubbay Esq., H. S. Howard Esq., R. D. Mehta Esq., H. M. Rustomjee Esq., G. Irving Esq., J. O'B. Saunders Esq., A. Macdonald Esq., C. H. Tawney Esq., A. Pedler Esq., A. M. Nash Esq., Rev. W. Atkinson, R. Murray Esq., W. H. Ryland Esq., A. D'B. Gomess Esq., G. Evans Gordon Esq., W. J. Simmons Esq., S. Tremearne Esq., Babu Ganesh Chunder Chunder, Babu Muralidhur Sen, R. Knight Esq., Dr. J. E. Panioty, Babu Charu Chunder Mullick. Babu Bansigopal Nande, Babu Buikuntha Nath Sen, Babu Srinath Pal, Babu Hari Mohun Bose, Babu Upendra Chandra Roy, Pandit Prannath Saraswati, Babu Radha Churn Pal, G. H. Simmons Esq., W. H. Jobbins Esq., Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari and S. E. J. Clarke Esq.,—*Members and Secretaries.*

II. That the following gentlemen form an Executive Committee to carry out the details of the Reception and entertainment:

Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I, The Hon'ble Sir William Comer Petheram KT., CJ, QC Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K. C. I. E. The Hon'ble Sir A. Wilson, KT., D. Cruickshank Esq., The Hon'ble Raja Durga Churn Law, C.I. E. Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji, C. S. I., Babu Shyam Churn Law, Babu Jadulal Mallick, Babu Issur Chunder Mitter, L. P. Pugh Esq., Manickjee Rustomjee Esq., J. Lambert Esq., J. G. Apcar Esq., W. H. Ryland Esq., George Irving Esq., J. E. D. Ezra Esq., E. S. Gubbay Esq., Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur, C. I. E., Amir Ali Esq., Prince Ferokshah, Prince Jehan Kadr, A. Acton Esq., R. D. Mehta Esq., Babu Kunjalal Banerjee, Babu Jagunnath Khunnah, G. H. Simmons Esq., W. H. Jobbins Esq., Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari and S. E. J. Clarke Esq.,—*Members and Secretaries.*

III. That the Honble Sir Alexander Wilson and the Hon'ble Raja Durga Churn Law act as Honorary Treasurers to the Reception Fund, and that the cheques be drawn by the Honorary Secretaries and counter-signed by either of the Honorary Treasurers.

IV. That the entertainment be arranged to take place at some site on the maidan to be selected by the Executive Committee, and that it comprise as many forms of native amusements as possible.

V That the Executive Committee be empowered to raise subscriptions to carry into effect the purpose of the fore-going Resolutions.

The following telegram from His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga was laid before the meeting and was received wi h cheers :—

"I was verry sorry to see that the Town Hall Meeting refused a public entertainment to Prince Albert Victor. Does the Committee still think that a public entertainment should be given, and subscriptions be collected ? If so, I will feel greatly obliged if I am allowed to subscribe all that may be spent on illuminations and decorations. In my humble opinion, it is our duty to give a public reception to our future King, over and above founding charitable institutions in his name."

The meeting refered it to the Committee for consideration.

A strong Committee, it will be seen, has been appointed, to give effect to the Resolutions mentioned above. The Committee is thoroughly representative in its character; the middle classes as well as the aristocracy are evenly balanced on it, and those who are led to believe that the reception to the Prince will partake of an one-sided character are entirely mistaken. Of course our utilitarian friends, who are against an entertainment in any form whatever naturally keep away from the movement; but that does not take away from its public character at all. We are happy to hear subscriptions are following in from all directions, thus showing that the desire for suitably receiving and entertaining the Prince is universal.

At the conclusion of the meeting, His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram stated that as he is not a noble of Bengal, he subscribed Rs. 1000 only; but following the praiseworthy example of the Maharaja of Durbhanga, he will guarantee, if necessary, whatever funds may be required to make the movement to entertain His Royal Highness a complete success.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest". Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London. 34.

"A NEW LEASE OF LIFE."

I resided in India 36 years. During that period my duties exposed me to the poisonous emanations of the jungle, and the fevers and diseases incident to a hot, moist climate. These exposures resulted in a chronic disorder of the kidneys and liver, which compelled me to return to England. Upon my arrival I took to my bed, enduring untold agonies. My doctor could not relieve me, and both myself and my friends believed I could never recover. While in this awful condition I began taking Warner's Safe Cure. It relieved me at once, and its continued use restored me to health, and gave me a new lease of life. As this was five years ago, I can safely say that the cure was permanent. I believe Warner's Safe Cure is especially designed for diseases incident to a climate like that of India.

Yours faithfully,
D. F. METHALL.
General.

Author "Staff Corps Sinde."
2, Chapel Rd. Blenheim Crescent, youing H. M. London W.

Warner's "SAFE" Cure can be had of all Chemists and at the Bazaars or of BALLANTINE & Co., Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—11*th November*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr T. L. L. Jenkins, C. S. has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furough for three months and twenty- one days

Mr. J. T. Babonau, Duputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of fourteen days' extraordinary leave without pay.

Mr F W Badcock, District and Sessions Judge, on furlough, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye.

Mr F E Pargiter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Rajshahye, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of that District.

Babu Kally Churn Ghose, Deputy Collector, on special duty under the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the Town of Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he took charge of his special work.

Mr C P Caspersz, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Noakholly, acted in the first grade of Joint-Judge, Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from the 9th to the 20th November, 1889, both days inclusive.

Mr L F Morshead, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Bhaugulpore Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Baugulpore.

Babu Jogesh Chunder Ghose, Canungoe, acted in the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors at Gya from the forenoon of the 16th January, 1889, vice Babu Madhuv Lal, on leave.

Mr G E Manisty, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Monghyr.

Mr W O'reilly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave for seventeen days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Babu Kally Prosunno Sirkar, Deputy Magistrate, Tipperah, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation, tendered by Babu Bejoy Kissen Mukerji of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Serampore General Bench I, in the District of Hughly.

In supersession of the order, dated the 23rd ultimo, Babu Latu Behary Bose, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Rajshahye, to be ordinarily stationed at Maldah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Tara Prosunno Ghose, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Babu Sarat Chunder Sen, B L, is appointed to act temporarily as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Noakholly, to be ordinarily stationed at Fenny.

Babu Nirmal Chunder Sinha, M. A. B. L., is appointed to act temporarily as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Chandpore.

Babu Amulya Churn Mitter, M. A. B. L., is appointed to act temporarily as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Patna, to be ordinarily stationed at Patna.

Babu Phani Bhusan Mukerji, B. L., is appointed to act temporarily as an Additional Munsiff in the district of Rajshahye, to be ordinarily stationed at Maldah.

Babu Asu Tosh Bannerji B. L., is appointed to act temporarily as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station.

Babu Debendra Bejoy Bose, M. A. B. L., is appointed to act temporarily as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Narail.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Kumar Hurprosad Singh, Gidhore ...	18	4	0
Jamalpore, Institute ...	13	4	0
H. Solomon Esq., Silchar ...	12	0	0
Commillah, Public Library ...	6	10	0
Maharaja of Hatwa ...	13	4	0
Raja Jogendranarain Roy, Bahadur Lalgolah ...	13	4	0
B. B. Royal A. Society, Bombay ...	13	4	0
Maharaja of Dinagepore ...	13	4	0
Babu Surendra Nath Mookerjee, Dholee ...	6	10	0
„ Ramlal Chuckerbutty, Lucknow ...	6	10	0
„ Prosunno Coomar Dutt, Bankipore ...	6	10	0
„ Nobin Chunder Surmah, Sylhet ...	13	4	0
„ Mohendra Nath Dutt, Hazaribaugh ...	10	0	0
„ Mahendra Nath Bose, Magoorah ...	13	4	0
„ Bhugwan Persad Dutt, Balasore ...	13	4	0
„ Banku Behari Baksi, Mongyhr ...	6	10	0
„ Debendra Nath Roy, Shajadpore ...	3	0	0
„ Nobin Chunder Mittra, Bankipore ...	13	4	0
„ Rajkumar Sircar, Natore ...	13	4	0
„ Shashayenger Dewan of Mysore ...	13	4	0
„ Khetterpal Singh Roy, Hurripal ...	13	4	0
„ Kalikishore Das, Bajitpore ...	13	4	0
„ Gopal Chunder Sen, Burdwan ...	10	0	0
„ Basunt Kumar Newghee, Bancoorah ...	5	0	0
„ Chunder Vooson Butt, Jehanabad ...	10	0	0
„ Jodu Nath Bose, Ghatal ...	13	4	0
„ Gobind Chunder Ghosal, Indore ...	10	0	0
„ Jogotkishore Acharji Chowdry, Mymensingh	13	4	0
„ Ram Taruck Ghose, Burpitter ...	10	0	0

Advertisements.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR RECEPTION FUND.

THE Executive Committee empowered in that behalf at the Meeting held at the rooms of the British Indian Association this day, December 14th, invites public subscriptions for the purpose of giving a fitting reception and entertainment to his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor on the occasion of his approaching visit to Calcutta.

The Executive Committee have the pleasure to acknowledge the following subscriptions :—

	Rs.
H. H. the Nawab Bahadoor of Moorshedabad, K. C. I. E.	1,000
Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, K. C. S. I.	2,500
H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram K. C. I. E...	1,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Dumraon, K. C. I. E....	1,000
Nawab Syud Ata Hassain Khan Bahadoor, of Kissengunge	1,000
Kumar Sarat Chunder Singh	1,000
Kumar Debendra Mullick, Bahadoor ...	1,000
The Hon'ble Raja Doorga Churn Law C. I. E.	750
Maharaja Sir Norendra Krishna Bahadoor, K. C. I. E. ...	500
Moollah Smile of Mandalay ...	500
Prince Samarandra C. Deb, Burra Thakoor Bahadoor of Tipperah ...	500
Nawab Syed Luft Ali Khan, Bahadoor C. I. E., of Patna ...	500
Kumar Benoya Krishna, Bahadoor ...	500
Babu Shyma Chrun Law ...	500
Hadji Mahomed Medhi Malikut Tajgar of Bushire ...	500
Raja Poorna Chunder Singh, Bahadoor ...	500
Prince Khorshed Kudr Mirza Iskander Ali, Bahadoor ...	500
Baboo Joygobind Law ...	250
Rai Surajmul, Bahadoor ...	250
Baboo Jodulal Mullick ...	200
Baboo Surrendranath Pal Chowdhury ...	200
Syud Nawab Ali Chowdhury, of Mymensing ...	200
Prince Mohamed Ferokh Shah ...	150
Rai Budree Dass Mukim, Bahadoor ...	150
Nawab Syud Zainal Abidee Khan, Bahadoor...	150
Baboo Romanath Ghose ...	150
Nawab Abdul Luteef, Bahadoor ...	100
Syud Mehdi Hossen Khan, Bahadoor ...	100
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Further subscriptions are solicited.

RAJ KUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
S. E. J. CLARKE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Calcutta, 14th December 1889.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

The following proposed Bye-Laws framed under Section 412 Act II B. C. 1888 are hereby published for general information under directions of the Commissioners in meeting regarding the height and mode of construction of buildings:—

1. Whenever any old building has been taken down to an extent exceeding one-third of such building, such to be measured in cubic feet, the rebuilding of the portion thereof shall be deemed to be the erection of a new building, and such portion shall be subject to the regulations of the Act and to the Bye-laws respecting new buildings.

Rebuilding of portion of old buildings.

2. Every such building shall have its outer walls constructed of brick or other hard and incombustible substance, and the foundation shall be the solid ground, or concrete, or other solid substructure on which the footings shall rest.

Construction of outer walls and foundations.

3. Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct every wall of such building so as to rest upon proper footings. He shall cause the projection at the widest part of the footings of every wall, on each side of such wall to be at least equal to *one-half* of the thickness of such wall at its base, unless an adjoining wall interferes, in which case the projection may be omitted where that wall adjoins.

Footings to walls.

He shall also cause the diminution of the footings to be in regular offsets, or in one offset at the top of the footings, and he shall cause the height from the bottom of the footings to the base of the wall to be at least equal to *two-thirds* of the thickness of the wall at its base.

4. In the case of any building exceeding one story in height, every wall shall be properly bonded and solidly put together with mortar, and no part of such wall shall overhang any part underneath it, and all return walls shall be properly bonded together.

All walls and return walls to be bonded together.

This rule is not intended to cornices or mouldings where otherwise admissable.

5. Every wall and every return wall of such building shall be of such thickness as may be considered safe by the Commissioners having regard to the height of the buildings the materials of which it is constructed and the purposes to which it will be put; provided that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to require more than is required by Appendix I.

Thickness of walls.

6. All beams and girders shall be supported by a sufficient breadth of brickwork, stone or other solid substance to secure to the satisfaction of the Commissioners the stability of such beam or girder.

Support of beams and girders.

7. The roof of all buildings and every turret, sky-light or other erection placed on the roof of such buildings shall be externally covered with some incombustible material. Also every gutter shoot or trough in connection with the roof of such building, shall also be constructed of incombustible materials.

Roofs skylights, &c., to be of incombustible material.

8. Except when otherwise allowed by the Commissioners all new public streets intended for carriage-ways, shall have a minimum width of 16 feet, and all new streets passing through bustees shall have a minimum width of 12 feet.

Minimum width of streets.

OR ALTERNATIVE.

Except when otherwise allowed by the Commissioners, all new public streets intended for carriage-ways, shall have a minimum width of 40 feet, and all new streets passing through bustees shall have a minimum width of 12 feet.

Regarding ventilation and the extent to which space must be left for the free circulation of air as required by the provisions of section two hundred and forty-three of Act II B. C. of 1888.

1. With respect to buildings which are to be newly erected on any site previously unbuilt upon, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

The foundation of any such building shall not be constructed on any site which has been filled up with street or other refuse, unless such refuse is either properly removed or unless a period of 20 years has elapsed from the date when the refuse was deposited.

Provided that with the consent of the General Committee the period of 20 years may be reduced if the state of the soil is such as to admit of it.

2. No new building which abuts on a street of a less width than 40 feet, shall, without the written permission of the Commissioners, be erected to a greater height than twice the width of the street it abuts on. This height shall be over and above the 2 feet allowed by the law for the plinth.

3. In the case of a house abutting on two streets the height of the house shall be calculated with reference to the width of the broader of two streets.

4. Every such building intended to be used as a dwelling shall be so constructed that the whole of at least one side of every room thereof shall either be an external wall or abut on an interior open space or on a verandah. Such interior open space shall have an area equal to not less than one-fourth of the aggregate floor-area of all the rooms abutting thereon and shall not be in any direction less than 6 feet across. Such external wall shall, where it faces a street of less than 16 feet in width, have between it and the boundary line of the owners' premises an open space of not less than 2 feet in width. At the sides it may be attached to the adjacent premises, but if not so attached, at the sides and in every case at the back, it shall have a space of 4 feet along the whole side of the building between it and the boundary line of the owners' premises or between it and the inner edge of the boundary wall, if that boundary line is a wall. And every open space, whether exterior or interior, required by this clause shall be and be kept free from any erection other than a boundary wall and shall be open to the sky and shall be and be kept open to access from each end thereof.

5 Every open space or interior court-yard referred to in the above rule shall be raised at least 1 foot above the level of the nearest street, so as to admit of easy drainage into it.

6 Every room intended to be inhabited in any such building, except a room in the roof thereof, shall be in every part at least 8 feet in height from the floor to the ceiling.

7 Every such room shall have a clear superficial area of not less than 80 square feet.

8 Every such room shall be ventilated by means of doors or windows which open directly into the external air or into a verandah and have an aggregate opening equal to not less than one-fifth of the superficial area of the side of the room which faces an open space.

9 The provision of rule 1 clause (*e*) shall apply to old buildings taken down and rebuilt so far as regards bye-laws made under clause (*f*) also.

10 The Commissioners may exempt from the provisions of clauses (*e*) or (*f*) any particular building or class of buildings to which the rules or any particular rule may appear to them to be inapplicable.

JOHN COWIE.
Secy. to the Corporation

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
Calcutta 10th Decr. 1889. } 205

এই দোকান রামপুর বোয়ালীয়াতে আদি স্থাপিত স্বর্ণ ও রৌপ্যের নানাপ্রকার অলঙ্কার চাঁদীর বাসন, ছদ্দা সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত হয় ও বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত থাকে। কম মজুরিতে সামান্য পাইনে অল্প ওজনে পুরা তড়কে প্রস্তুত হয়। অর্দ্ধ আনার ডাক টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়। ক্যাটালগের লিখিত "মজুরিস্থলে" প্রতি তোলার মজুরি বুঝিতে হইবে।

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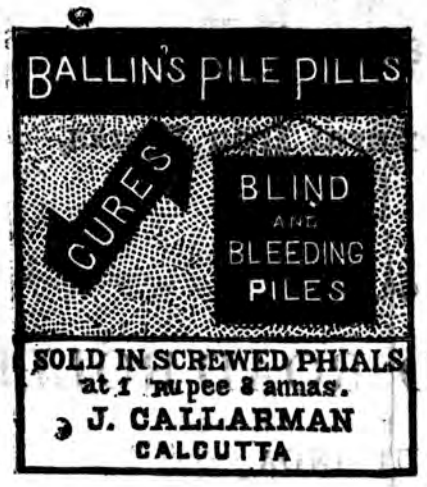

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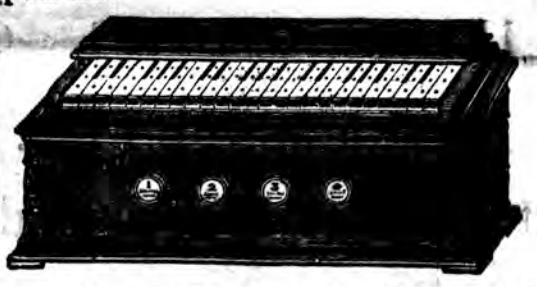

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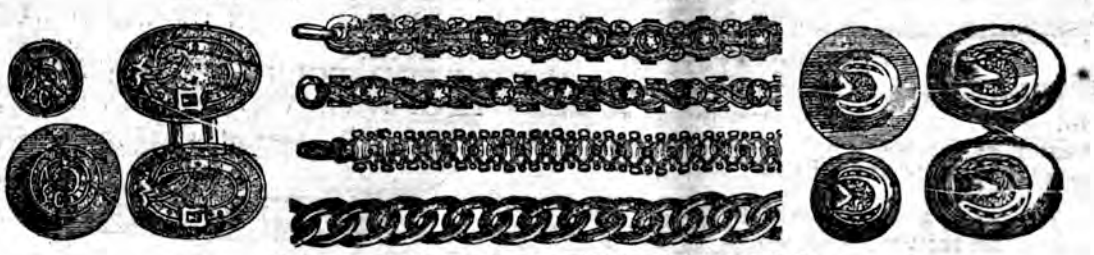

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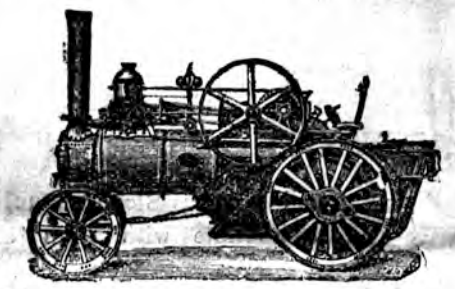

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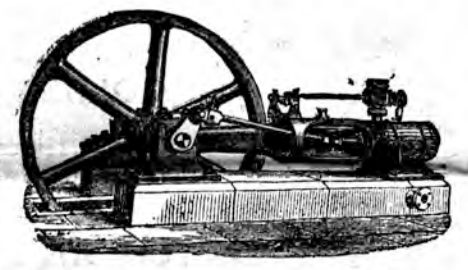

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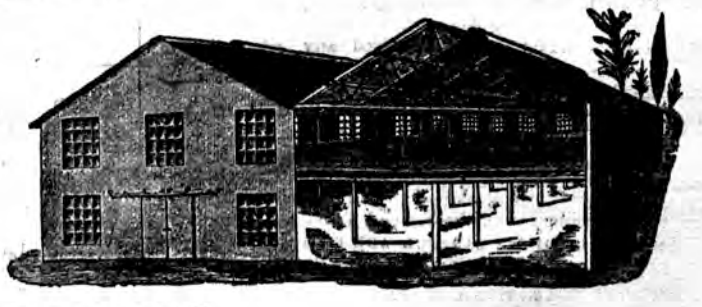

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